

Father Caswell's Negro Boys Town Near Montgomery Will Be Aided

MONTGOMERY — This year's Thanksgiving project for the Sodality is to collect canned food for Father Caswell's Negro Boys Town. The Sodality officers hope everyone will pitch in and work hard to make this drive the success it has been in previous years.

Those in "Twelfth Night" have really been working hard to make it a success. It will be presented at the next Sodality Club meeting. Another feature at this meeting will be pantomimes by members of Sister Ancilla Marie's speech class.

Basketball practice under the direction of Sister Anna Marita seems to be coming along fine. Sister says the girls have really improved. Some of those playing are: Mary Katharine Finch, Gappy Kirch, Kathleen Ritchie, Yvonne Laun, Clara Stahlneck-er, Sandra Black, Elaine Allen, Joyce Richardson, Norma Tracy, Louise McGinnis, Judy Baldwin, Nancy Gorn, and Wilma Bobbie Wood. Barbara Lemmon, Mary Ann Clark, Nancy Meehan, Shirley Brantley, Angie Hunter, Brooks Wilson.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mary Katharine Finch who is on the radio every Saturday along with two other girls. Teen Town is the name of the program. The play records and tell the latest gossip around town.

The seniors had lots of fun at the Television Party held at Virginia Stahlneck's house on Friday, Nov. 13.

At the meeting of the Press Club on Friday, Nov. 13, Editor Helen Patton explained how our paper, "The Dixie Echoes," is planned by the editorial staff. Also included in the meeting were some feature stories written by some of the members. Winners of the contest will be announced next week. To conclude the meeting games were played by Norma Tracy and Louise McGinnis.

Police Speed To Scene and Quell Girls In Barricade

also heard here
**Tear Gas Unused;
Lieutenant Hurt
As Incurrigibles
Toss Table on Him**

A disturbance that flared to riot proportions at the National Training School for Girls, 5201 Loughboro rd., nw., brought under control last night by police reinforcements, rushed to the scene with a full arsenal of tear gas.

More than 30 police who hurried to the school in 25 scout cars and motorcycle squelched the flare-up at the school's farm cottage housing incorrigibles. They didn't have to use the gas weapons called for from the school.

Injured as the first two scout cars answered the call from the school at about 7:45 p. m. was Lieut. Thomas G. Kelleher. He was treated at Georgetown Hospital for a laceration above the right eye and released.

The first alarm was phoned to police headquarters by a supervisor of the cottage housing the 15 incorrigibles, after two girls from another cottage had escaped with the intention of releasing the girls in the farm cottage, police said.

Arriving in response to the initial call, police said, Lieutenant Kelleher found nine girls entrenched behind a barricade on the second floor of the farm cottage.

Mounting the stairs in an attempt to reason with the girls, he was struck by a table hurled down on him. A number of

stitches were taken in treating Lieutenant Kelleher's eye at the hospital. He was relieved of duty for the remainder of the night.

The nine girls who defied Lieutenant Kelleher from their second-story barricade were placed in separate maximum security quarters by police, who then brought the situation under control without resorting to the tear gas.

Use of the gas was authorized by Deputy Chief Robert J. Bryant by radio as reinforcements were rushed to the riot scene after a second call for help.

A scout car was dispatched from the Eighth Precinct station with a locker of 18 tear gas shells and 15 gas grenades. A second car was loaded with gas ammunition at the Seventh Precinct and held in readiness.

Four scout cars in all were dispatched from No. 8, three from No. 7 and the remainder from police headquarters, together with three or four motorcycles from the traffic division.

Going to Home for Boys

Welfare Unit to Move Girls Out of Riot-Plagued School

pat
P. 1
By Eve Edstrom
Post Reporter

The District Board of Public Welfare finally has washed its hands of the National Training School for Girls at 5201 Loughboro rd. nw.

The institution for Negro delinquents—the scene of many riots—will transfer all its inmates by April 1 to the already overcrowded Industrial Home School for Negro Boys at Blue Plains.

A cottage with a capacity of 50 will be made available for the girls. This will displace 50 Industrial Home School boys.

The boys will be shifted to Junior Village, a home for dependent children which occupies the same reservation as the National Training School for Girls.

To absorb the boys, Junior Village will have to expand. This means the dilapidated National Training School buildings will be used for them.

Discontinuance of the National Training School, The Washington Post learned last night, was recommended in a "confidential" report of the board's special committee to study the school.

Only three pages of the five-page report were made public at a board meeting Friday. The missing pages contained two major recommendations and were discussed at an executive session of the board.

The special committee, headed by the Rev. L. Maynard Catchings, suggested that the board either relocate the National Training School at the Negro boys' institution or at the Industrial Home School for white children now at 2453 Wisconsin ave. nw. but scheduled to move to Laurel, Md., next fall.

At the executive session, the board decided it would be more feasible to place the girls at the Negro boys school because they plan to combine the two institu-

tions at Laurel, Md., as Congress approves one million dollars to start construction.

Welfare Director Gerard M. Shea and Welfare Board Chairman Edgar Morris then discussed their plans with District Commissioners yesterday. Shea has set a special press conference for 9:30 a. m. today when presumably the board's detailed plans for the institutions will be announced.

The catchings committee "confidential" report recommended the National Training School be abandoned because it did not have adequate staff, equipment or training program or its inmates.

The committee further noted it was "difficult to understand why many of the smaller items of equipment have not been secured when there exists funds in the equipment budget."

Because the school's major operational facilities — laundry, kitchen and heating system — have been taken over by Junior Village, the girls had little to do.

But at the Industrial Home School, the committee said, the girls could receive kitchen and laundry training, take part in the school program and receive guidance from the recreational and counseling staff. The girls would have separate living quarters but would participate with the boys in the school's program.

Civic groups long have commended the Industrial Home School for its training of the dependent and delinquent Negro boys. The institution has run into difficulty recently, however, because it has been overcrowded. This has caused an abnormal number of runaways from the school.

Delaware City Gets First Negro Probation Director

WILMINGTON, Del. — The appointment of Warren H. Moore to the position of supervisor of probation services at the Family Court for New Castle county, Delaware, was recently announced. The appointment, effective Feb. 1, comes as a promotion to Mr. Moore who has been a probation officer in the Wilmington court since June 1949.

An outstanding scholar, Mr. Moore is a graduate of the North Carolina A. and T. College, receiving the degree of bachelor of science from that institution in 1947. He was awarded the degree of master of social work in 1949 from the Atlanta University school of social work.

THE JUDGES of the Family Court, in announcing their selection of Mr. Moore for the position of supervisor from among many white applicants similarly qualified, made particular reference to his outstanding ability as a social worker and his many contributions to the social work profession.

Mr. Moore is well known in the Delaware vicinity for his many community activities. He is an active member of the Delaware chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, an interracial organization, and serves on its committee on government and legislation. For the past two years, he has been chairman of the Boys Work Committee of the Walnut Street Y.M.C.A., Wilmington.

INSTRUMENTAL in organizing and establishing the first intergroup in Delaware, Mr. Moore is now serving as administrative and financial advisor to that group. He is also an active member of the Delaware Citizens Conference on Social Work, the N.A.A.C.P., the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and numerous other organizations.

Mr. Moore is the first Negro ever appointed supervisor in the Wilmington Court and the second Negro to ever be appointed to a supervisory function in any of the state's many publicly supported social agencies.

IN THE supervisory capacity, Mr. Moore will have in his charge

an all white, professionally trained staff, representing many leading universities, who will be responsible to him both administratively and professionally, for the rendering of the court's many services.

Mr. Moore, a bachelor, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, prominent family of Creedmoor, N. C. He did his high school work at the G. C. Hawley High school in Creedmoor.

Probation Director In Wilmington Court



Warren H. Moore, who has been appointed supervisor of probation services at the Family Court in Wilmington, Del. He is the first member of his race to be appointed to a supervisory position in the Wilmington Court.

California Sends Back Hordes of Runaways

Senate Probers Told That Vagrant Children
Cost The State About \$90,000 A Year

By The Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 20.—California gets so many runaway children from other states that it sends whole trainloads of them back home at least four times a year, Senate investigators were told today.

These "displaced-children specialists" were described for a special judiciary subcommittee by Karl Holton, Los Angeles County's chief probation officer. He said they cost the state about \$90,000 a year.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Hendrickson (R., N. J.), is investigating juvenile delinquency throughout the country to see what the Federal Government can do to help reduce it.

Produce Arsenal

Holton said some 2,000 runaway boys and girls turn up in California each year and get into trouble of some sort. They come from all sections of the country, he said, and trains carrying them home "go east about every three months—sometimes oftener."

In addition, Holton said, California sends eastward two or

An article in tomorrow's Amusement Section reports that Tomorrow's Travelers, Kentucky's enterprise for making teen-agers good drivers, is about to expand into a national affair.

three trains a year loaded with runaway children who have received mental-hygiene treatment.

A young Negro who grew up in the violent world of New York's street gangs produced for the Senate investigations a small arsenal of weapons used in juvenile gang fights.

Kenneth Marshall, 28, laid on the table a homemade "zip gun" that shoots 22 cartridges, a real automatic pistol, a dagger, an ice pick, and a switch-blade knife. He also brought along a 2½-foot sword.

Marshall, now associated with the New York City Youth Board,

said such weapons as these are used regularly in "rumbles" or no-holds-barred fights between rival gangs—fights he said his agency is having success in curbing.

Spectators gaped at the deadly collection of weapons. Senator Hennings (D., Mo.) wondered aloud where on earth the witness got them.

Some mystery developed on that point. Herbert J. Hannotch, counsel to the subcommittee, finally said one of the group's own investigators "just picked them up around Washington without any difficulty whatsoever."

Hannotch said this investigator is working "under cover" and doesn't want to give further details.

Two Types Described

Marshall held the subcommittee fascinated with an account of his work as a sort of guiding spirit for one of the New York gangs. He told of attaching himself to the gang, winning its confidence, and helping direct its activities away from fighting.

These gang fights, he said, are either "fair ones"—between two individuals selected from rival groups to fight it out—or "rumbles," which are the mass battles that may include the use of weapons such as those he demonstrated.

Why do they fight? "To assert themselves, their status, to blow off steam," Marshall said. "If you ask most of them what the fight is about, you'll find they don't know or care."

Earlier the subcommittee heard a husband-and-wife team from Harvard University describe in detail what they learned from a 10-year study of 500 delinquent boys matched with an equal number who did not get into trouble.

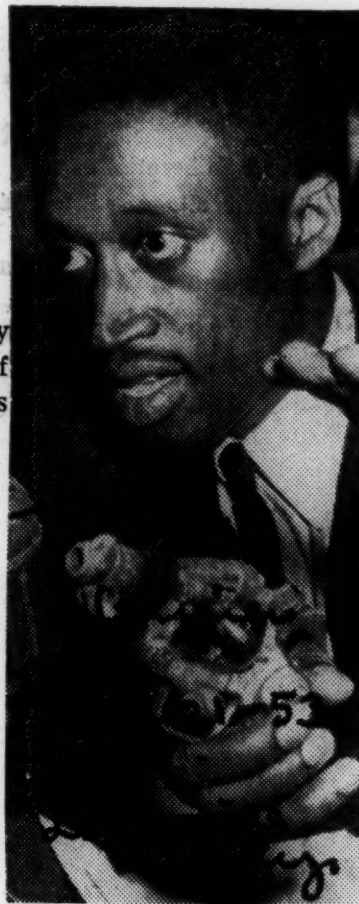
Poverty Not Blamed

Drs. Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck were the witnesses. Their findings added up to a conclusion that the seeds of delinquency are sown in early childhood and stem not only from poverty but also from a lack of affectionate parents who would give them kind discipline.

Eight out of 10 delinquent children expressed belief their mothers didn't care about them, the Gluecks said, while seven out of 10 had the same view toward their fathers. Only 21 of the 500 delinquent boys, they said, had consistently firm but kindly supervision by their parents.

'Never Learned Rules'

For many of them, the Gluecks said, it was a matter of being hit by their father one minute and ignored by him the next so "they never knew what to expect —



Associated Press Wirephoto

KENNETH MARSHALL

Helps curb gang wars

never learned the rules of the game."

Significantly, the witnesses said, many more of the delinquent boys had been given corporal punishment by parents than boys in the other group.

This, they said, completely disproves the view sometimes expressed that "the way to deal with these kids is to take 'em to the woodshed every time they act up."

Mrs. Marie L. Carter, superintendent of the Iowa Training School for Girls at Mitchellville, Iowa, told the subcommittee that among the 100 girls at her institution was an 11-year-old who had been sent there for sexual promiscuity. She said this child had been "neglected at home."

23 1953

GEORGIA

Talmadge Stands Pat On Plans For Alto Plant

BY PAUL W. BURTON
INS Staff Correspondent

Wed. 4-1-53
An angry delegation from northeast Georgia protested Tuesday against transferring the State's Training Institution for delinquent Negro boys to Alto Hospital, but Gov. Herman Talmadge refused to budge.

The Governor had suggested the transfer of the Augusta, Ga., training school several days ago in reply to criticism that the former tuberculosis hospital at Alto is being allowed to stand idle.

Talmadge told the protesting group who called at his office:

"You are going to be proud of this thing rather than sore about it."

State Sen. M. O. Scoggins of Baldwin, Ga., flatly maintained the move will bring "financial ruin" to the Alto area, now made up he said of a nearly all-white population. He said residents of the hospital area will "pack up and move away."

Former State Senator Jack Elard of Cornelia, Ga., suggested that the Negro training school be moved to Stephens County, Ga., and that the school for white boys be shifted from Stephens to Alto.

The Governor dismissed that proposal, although he told the group he will entertain any suggestions that they might offer that will be better than his own.

Gov. Talmadge pointed out that the boys at the school are not hardened criminals. He said they would have a chance to work and learn a trade on the spacious Alto hospital property.

Among other members of the protesting delegation were Rep. T. Sidney Blackburn of Habersham County, Sen. Clarence G. Campbell of Lavonia, Ga., Rep. Tom Martin of Banks County and J. Hudson Terrell of Hall County.

Talmadge said the Negro boys would not bother the white residents. He declared:

"Contrary to what some northerners think, the Negro wants to be with the Negro."

Habersham Rep. T. Sidney Blackburn replied:

"We want the Negro to be with the Negro, too. That's the reason we don't want the Negroes moved up there."

Plan National Meet On Teen Problems

WASHINGTON, D. C. A National Conference Against Juvenile Delinquencies and Their Causes will be held in Washington, D. C., during April, 1954, as a result of the planning session of representative youth leaders from cities of the east and mid-west, who met at the Centre Avenue YMCA in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 10 and 11.

General theme of the meeting was that there now exists a dire need for a national clearing house on problems of juvenile delinquency, and of methods, techniques and approaches which have been made by communities throughout the nation.

ELECT OFFICERS

A permanent committee to plan for next year's conference was formed. Golden B. Darby, director, Southside Community committee, was elected chairman. Four vice-chairmen were elected: Mrs. Irene F. Trulear of the Philadelphia Citizens committee; Aaron Donaldson, Eastside Community committee, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Young S. Lewis, Southside Community Committee, Chicago, and Mrs. Eunice Wright Cook, Assistant Director of Hill City, Pittsburgh.

General secretary, Clarence Boxdale, Citizens Committee of Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred M. Duster, Southside Community committee, Chicago; treasurer, James M. Burzette, branch executive, Centre Avenue YMCA Pittsburgh.

SEEK SITE

Mrs. Anna M. McGarry, vice-president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Philadelphia, was selected as chairman of the committee to secure the meeting place; Milton P. Brown, co-ordinator of Baltimore, chairman of the Research committee; Miss Martha Dobbin, Pittsburgh, Chairman of Youth Participation committee; Representative Garfield Harris, Philadelphia, Chairman of

Adult Program Committee; William S. Taylor, Eastside Community committee, Baltimore, chairman, Publicity committee and Mrs. Eunice Wright Cook, chairman, Membership committee.

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Clerk Beats 4 Teenagers

An American
Jury Frees Him;
Citizens Irate

WADESBORO, N.C.—Although he did not deny the charge and in fact revealed that he thought it was lawful, clerk of Superior Court E. Avery Hightower was freed of charges of beating four colored juveniles in the basement of the courthouse.

He was freed by a jury after a hearing in Anson County Criminal Court.

The four teenagers were beaten with a leather strap to chastise them for stealing and other charges. Testimony was that Hightower had taken the position that it was "lawful and customary" to inflict such punishment.

2-28-53
No Such Statute

Statements during the trial were that previous juvenile judges have ordered "switchings" for young offenders, but parents have done the "switching" in the presence of the judge.

Two lawyers from Charlotte and Enos Edwards who was in charge of the prosecution told the jury that there was no statute in the state that permitted a clerk of the court serving as juvenile judge to use a strap or punish an offender.

Citizens Irate

Hightower was arrested only after colored and white citizens became irate over the beatings and had a warrant sworn out for him. They crowded this courtroom during the trial.

The victims ranged in ages from 13 to 17 and evidence was that they had been confined to the Stonewall Jackson Training School on a previous occasion.

A doctor testified in court that examination showed the boys had been beaten.

Better Method Of Running Juvenile Court Is Proposed

The probability that a more realistic method of handling children who are brought into Juvenile Court here seems to have been enhanced as a result of the latest controversy that has been stirred up over the way the court is handled by the present Judge, D. F. Blackmon.

Judge Blackmon appears to be at loggerheads with County Judge Beverly Briley; with the daily newspaper that has published articles about the way children are handled by Judge Blackmon, and last week the Nashville Council of Community Agencies "got into the act" with an appeal to the National Probation and Parole Association to make a survey of the operations of the Juvenile Court by Judge Blackmon.

Also, Judge Briley has appointed a Juvenile Court Committee, whose duty will be to confer with Judge Blackmon on ways and means to promote Juvenile Court procedure in a way to improve the bad situation that it is claimed has existed since Judge Blackmon was first appointed by Mayor Ben West to the judgeship.

This committee includes Dr. W. J. Faulkner, dean of the chapel at Fisk University, as the sole colored member. The other members are:

Magistrates W. B. Hager, and W. P. Baryon, who are members of the County Court; Mrs. Robert Lagemann, Dr. John L. Rustin, pastor of Belmont Heights Methodist Church; Mrs. Miller Kimbrough, who has been active in the Family Children's Service; Richard Satterfield, deputy circuit court clerk and Raymond Denny, past president of the Nashville Bar Association.

Last year, Judge Blackmon stirred up so intense a controversy over the way he handled the court and certain attorneys that it brought about his qualification as Juvenile Court Judge. Attorney Z. Alexander Looby took the lead in filing the lawsuit to have Judge Blackmon disqualified on basis of Tennessee law which declares all judges must be elected by the people. Judge Blackmon had been appointed to his post by Mayor West under a city charter provi-

sion which the courts declared was illegal.

In the last session of the legislature, early this year, the Davidson County delegation was able to get Judge Blackmon re-instated, temporarily, as the judge, and he is now serving until the election next year. It goes without saying the judge will face tough opposition in his first attempt to get elected by the people of Davidson County, especially since it appears he may not have the support of Judge Briley and powerful members of the County Court. It also goes without saying that Judge Blackmon will have the opposition of many colored citizens led by Attorney Z. Alexander Looby.

It seems that Judge Blackmon, before he was appointed, held a position at the Union Station and did not impress some colored applicants for first class tickets on trains as being the "right man" to handle such matters. And as judge over juveniles, the Hon. Mr. Blackmon has failed to measure up to public expectations, as was the high acclaim given his predecessor, Judge Sam Davis Tatum.

It is being said that Mayor West found Judge Blackmon to be a political liability to him as Mayor and the duty of choosing the Juvenile Court Judge, in the future will devolve upon the people of Davidson County, rather than upon the Mayor of Nashville.